The Republicans of Ohio promise to redeem the Congressional delegation of that State, at the election on the 12th of October, and are toubtless prepared to do it to a satisfactory extent. The delegation now stands twelve Re publicans to nine Democrats, and although the Democratic members are making unusual effor a to be re-el- c ed, the most of them are quite sure to have the privilege of staying at home. The Republican nominations are generally very good, and in some of the stronger di-tricts have no opponents. The list is as follows, stars (*) denoting present and daggers

(†) past members : Republicans. Democrati.
George H. Pendleton *
William S. Groesbeck.*
Wm M. Corry, * citized
Clement L. Vallandighar
William Allen.
William Mungen.
William Howard. 2 John A. Gurley. 3. Lewis D. Campbell.† William Hubbard.
Lawrence W. Hall.
Joseph Miller.
Charles D. Martin.
Samuel S. Cox.
John S. Patrick. Carey A. Primble.
Nelson H. Van Vorhos.
Lucius Case.
John Sherman.*
Cyros Spink.
William Helmick.

Cydnor B. Tompkins.*

Joseph Burns.*
G. W. Manypeany, Do Jonathan Swank, Adm Benjamin F. Spriggs. 7 Thomas C. Theaker.
Sidney Edgerton.
E Evara Wade *
John Hutchins.
John A Bingham * David Tod. From the Kennebec (Maine) Journal. The Third District.

We give to day the table of the Congress vote in the third district, and they elect the Re-publican candidate, E. B. French. Our oppo-nents, the friends of Mr. Johnson, have conested this district in every possible shape, and wore terribly, like the army in Flanders, that Johnson could not be counted to less than twenty-two majority. But they have been compelled to give up; and now they are prowling about the district to hunt up, if possible, any case of informality or illegality in the separate votes. So much money has already been spent by the opposition to elect Johnson, that they are disposed to spend something more, in order to defeat Mr. French. Our request of every Republican in the third district is, that they be vigilant in looking into every case of legal voting, and bear the case in mind, and be prepared to have it thoroughly investigated. The majority for Mr. French is fifty six. The Sixth Congressional District.

We have carefully arranged the vote of the reported votes for Bradbury, and still Foster is elected. As a specimen of what we have admitted to our table, we would refer to the plantation of Merrill, a new place, never before heard of, and the return of which is made up on an old blank which has been out of use for years, and even in this the Congressional vote omitted; but we insert it according to the reture of the vote for Governor. There is, too, a reported majority of forty votes for Bradbury. This is wallowing pretty low, presuming upon the verdancy of the people, but even this Walla Grass in the boots of Bradbury fails to elect him; and still Foster leads the majority by nearly two hundred, and is elected.

Senator Clay, of Alabama, lately address a letter to his constituents, closing lugubriously, as follows: "I apprehen

wrong by the next Congress, or from the tri-umph of Black Republicanism in the next Presidential contest. The sectional battles next session of Congress—when application for her admission as a non-slaveholding State will be made-and will be continued until she is added to the already preponderant North. We will be disappointed, I fear, if we expect an end of sectional strife, or the beginning of that millennial fraternization of the United States, so often and fondly predicted, while we try to extend the area of Negro Slavery, or even travel with our slaves in non-slaveholding States or the common Territories of the Union, or until the North is satisfied that her interest will be promoted by tolerating the 'Carse of Slafirmly resolved to maintain, even to disunion, those rights she refused to surrender to create, and ought not to surrender to preserve, the

Mr. Blair, of St. Louis, having been charged with the ownership of 30 slaves, and being a hypocrite on the subject of emancipation, makes answer in a published letter as follows:

"I am the owner of a few slaves, most of them purchased by me to prevent them from being separated from their families; and I have emancipated more than I now own. The doctrine I advocate will, if successful, give free-dom to all the slaves in Missouri, my own included, and I should consider this great boon cheaply purchased by the sacrifice of whatever

"George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay of New York, and Henry Clay, were all slaveholders; they were all advocates of emancipation, and would all be hypocrites, according to the legic of the 'Negro Democracy' of the day. The truth is, that emancipation is urged by some from religious and conscientious others from considerations of economy, and by others again from political considerations. All of these different views were well worthy of object, I cannot see why those who urge eman-cipation on one ground should take issue with those who advocate it from other motives. For my part, I have always given greater weight to the objection arising from political considera-tions, holding as I do that the institution is hostile to all true democracy, and that its irre-sistible tendency is to build up an oligarchy

and subvert our republican Government The be tolerated. Whenever emancipation is broached in a slave State, the advocates of Slavery commence raising the head that he will be stated in a slave state, the advocates of Slavery commence raising the head that are stated in a slave state, the advocates of Slavery commence raising the head that are stated in a slave state, the advocates of Slavery commence raising the head that never will into the circumstances attending the wreck of the American ship Abby Langdon, off the Islavery commence raising the head that never will into the circumstances attending the wreck of the American ship Abby Langdon, off the Islavery commence raising the head that never will into the circumstances attending the wreck of the American ship Abby Langdon, off the Islavery commence raising the head that the circumstances attending the wreck of the American ship Abby Langdon, off the Islavery commence raising the head that the American ship Abby Langdon is the American ship Abby Langdon in the Islavery commence raising the head that the American ship Abby Langdon is the American ship Abby Langdon in the Islavery commence raising the head that the American ship at the is to liberate the slaves, and put them on an equality with the white people; and in this way many laboring men are misled, and take the side of an institution which is absolutely hostile to their best interests. It was for this reason that I put forward in Congress the views I have always held on this subject, in favor of colo nizing our free negroes in Central America, to be protected there by the power of this Govern-ment, and guarantied in all their political

Some twenty years ago, when in the Virgin'a Legislature, Charles J. Faulkner, now a rival of Gov. Wise for the leadership of the Slavery Democracy of the Old Dominion, said:

"Sir, tax our lands—vilify our country—carry the sword of extermination through our now defenceless villages; but spare us, I implore you, spare us the curse of Slavery—that bitterest drop from the chalice of the destroying angel?" Gen. Ephraim R. Eckley has withdrawn from

his independent Republican candidacy for Congress in the 21st district of Ohio, leaving John A. Bingham, the present member and regular

The report that Mr. Appleton will retire from the office of Assistant Secretary of State, is not

sets." The Republican majority for Governor at the late election is 15,625; the majorities of the members of Congress vary from four to six thousand five hundred; while the State Senate contains 29 Republicans and one Democrat,

vote this year is increased 8,716, and the Re- 1: west publican vote 6,175. Both the doubtful Con- next sum gressional districts prove Republican, Foster's bera of all majority in the 6th being 137, and French's in and conscious the 3d being 56. This makes the delegation unanimous. The Legislature stands: Senate, Go ernin 31 Republicans; House, 103 Republicans, 43 Democrats.

> the Ne p MAINE ELECTION-OFFICIAL. ran pe Rep. Dem.
> Morrill. Smith. S
> 2,245 2,259
> 911 1,166
> 7,607 6,785
> 2,397 2,013
> 3,627 2,722
> 5,827 3,937
> 4,448 4,529
> 4,345 3,765
> 6,595 5,303
> 1,544 1,146
> 1,853 1,118
> 3,671 3,243
> 4,798 4,205
> 3,665 3,397
> 6,219 6,1+2 the exact Dem. Smith. Scat. 2,166 2 1,238 4 5,442 17 1,602 - 2,005 8 3 240 25 3,723 6 4 214 145 1,107 4 1016 8 2,724 3 2,576 14 5,100 9 di lom sti France di ision 23 and a how The Ly oving o

54,587 43,104 286 60,762 51,820 Morrill's maj-rity, 8,842. A Washington correspondent of the Times

the knowing ones that the President is a canthe knowing ones that the President is a candidate for renomination. He has thrown his pledges to the dogs, and in a few months will be openly in the field. The Bright clique have been busy in persuading him to this course. Despairing of electing one of their number, they have centred on the old man, as the best means by which their present control of the Government can be prolonged. They have persuaded him that a Northern man must be true, and that Donnelss is the only sumbling. run, and that Douglas is the only stumbling-block to the successful result of his wishes. This has served to impart an additional sharp-ness to the rancor with which the President is making his minions pursue the 'little giant.' He has always hated Douglas, but this last idea has added the green eye of jealousy, im-posing fresh poison in the venom of his heart."

In several of the Congressional districts of the city of New York, the Republicans have appointed committees of conference to meet similar committees from other organizations that oppose the present Administration.

The Republicans of the tenth Congressional district of Massachusers nominated Charles Delano for Congress on the fifteenth ballot. Dr. Chaffe, the present member, was also a candidate for the nomination.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Halifax, Sept. 22.5. The steamer Niagara arrived here this morining at an early hour, with Liverpool dates to the 11th. The steamers City of Washington and Nova Scotia arrived out on the 9 h inst.

A slaver, brigantine 11. Andrew, captured on the coast of Africa, arrived at St. Helena on the 30th of July. She haved from Charleton.

Later advices from India and China have reached. England but appreciate the state of the sta reached England, but embracing nothing im-

Heavy reinforcements for the Indian army had sailed. The American packet ship J. J. Hathome and the barque Margaset came in collision off the mouth of the Mersey, when the latter sunk, and all hands perished, except the captain and

portant.

A convention has been concluded between England and Brazil, for the settlement of the outstanding claims of either Government. The ship Ann had sarrived from Australia, with nearly \$2,000,000 value in gold. Mr. Morphy, the famous chess player, was beaten at Paris by M. Hanwitz.

The forcible abduction by the Roman inquisition at Bologne of a Jewish child, under the pretence that it had been baptized secretly by nurse, had created a painful sensation throughout the Jewist world. The Jews of London have taken the matter up.

There is nothing new in regard to the cable.

The London Times says that the condition of the Atlantic cable is unaltered. Signals continue to be received, but they were too uncertain and faint to be intelligible. Continued experiments still indicate that the injury is near the Irish coast-probably within three miles. The Liverpool Post says that the experiments prove beyond a doubt that the defect arises from leakage, at a distance of two hundred and

forty miles from land
Queen Victoria vis 14d Leeds on the 6th, and town hall in that city. The Queen had an enthusiastic reception and the decorations and illuminations were on a splendid scale.

The Daily News city article says the funds there

were strengthened on the 7th inst. by an extra- in a coupled with the satisfactory progress of the monthly settlement of consols, and that there was a fair demand for money in commercial

The stoppage of the house of John Plows & Co., of London and Rio, with considerable liabilities, has been agnounced.

There was a remarkable increase of ease in the discount market, and it was difficult to ob- gropes wi mazes of wonder at where his place tain any terms for short loans. Messrs. Archi-bald, Montgomery, & Co., Australian merchants, had suspended for about £60,000. Gold was

The telegraph between England and the in the Channel Islands had been formally opened.

The ships Abby Langdon and Harriet Frances, before reported ashore, are total wrecks. The former has gone to pieces. The latest accounts from the departments ing de announce a gradual improvement in commercial affairs. The Paris flour market was quiet, but firm. Wheat was dull, and buyers demand a reduction. The French wine and brandy

market had a drooping tendency.

A telegram from Paris reports a dreadful railway accident on the Heights of St. Germains, killing seven and wounding fifty persons. Prince Napoleon goes to Algiers about the 25th of August.

Halifax, Sept. 22.—The Times says, in rela-tion to the cable, that occasionally a short word is given, but never anything to a complete sen-

the Turkish loan was met with remarkable promptness.

Pardoe, Hoomans, & Cc., carpet manufac-turers at Kiddermirster, had suspended; ha-bilities, £80,000 to £100,000. The Board of Trade had directed an inquiry

of Wight.

Negotiations for the establishment of mail services to Australis and British Columbia, by the Panama route, were still under the consideration of the Government. The London News understands that the Eu-

ropean and American Steam Company have effected a reconciliation with Messrs. Crosskey & Co., on satisfactory terms.

A correspondent of the Times, who has n good efficial experience in the feelings of the Chinese, has strong apprehensions that, if the payment of the wat indemnity is allowed to be left dependent on the collection of the customs at Canton, not only will its receipts be prob-lematical, but there will be a constant recur-

rence of disputes. New York, Sept. 27 .- The following dispatch was received to-day by Mr. Field:

Halifax, Sept 27.—To Cyrus W. Field, Esq.,
New York: I have arrived here, on my way to
the bay of Bull's Arm, with instruments and
regulations to test the cable in concert with Valentia.

Good and regular currents from Newfoundland were received up to the day I left Valentia (12th inst.,) but no words had been received since the 2d inst. The testing shows a loss of insulation three miles from Valentia, but I hope

to work through it?

I will leave here as soon as possible. The steamer for St. John's does not start till the 7th of October, but I shall try and get there, by a gun boat or otherwise, immediately.

LUNDY, from Valentia Office.

Halifax, Sept. 27.—The steamer Prince Albert, from Galway, with dates to midnight of the 14th, has arrived here. She broke two

red that Canada will be visited by some of the prominent mem-yal family, if not by the Queen

om Italy say that the Neapolitan and received notice that a quanti-ing grenades, in the form of fruit, to Malta, to be introduced into Ergland have notified Naples of ditions on which they would renew ations.

n-boats will remain permanently. marine infantry will be kept unons of the treaty are performed. of the India news are unimpor

arrival of American orders. Sept. 27 .- The steamer City of from Liverpool on the 15th, arbis evening. shares remained firm at £500. There red occupation of Villa Franca by

a sccurate.

n Morning Post says that the pol-lited States towards Mexico is be-

e n.a. sta are generally unchanged since a report by the Prince Albert.

The sads continue to improve steadily.

neols osed at 97½ to 97½ for money, and C msols to-9' for account.

T. E PERILS OF BALLOONING.

We say learned full particulars of the balon acce, si m at Adrian on Thursday, its subsequent sent, and its second ascension, and brief parrative, but of thrilling inte rest. pan lost in the sky! There can scarcely (1) more terrible thought. It makes the flesh reep, and sends a shudder through the fleth

The tascension took place about nine clock i the morning. It was on the occasion c a lare Sunday school celebration at Adrian. being about the height of a twos ructed sory to ling when inflated and ready to cut its fastenings. Messrs. Bannister and The ton took seats in the car attached to the ball and ascended safely and steadily. aining about forty minutes in the air. rards Toledo all the time, they alightwoods in the town of Riga, Lenawee ar Knight's Station, on the Southern about eighteen miles west of Tole-I men came to the assistance of the , and they proceeded to prepare the packing, to be taken back to

this, the monster balloon was turned In de artially upside down, to disentangle and to reach the valve. To do this, arston, one of the æronauts, took off d got astride of the valve block. He sed that the car should be detached alloon, while he should hold it down ight. This proved a fearful calcuno sooner was the still inflated body
the weight of the car, than it shot
ir with the suddenness of a rocket,
Thurston along with it, seated upon qto th of the balloon, and holding on to the ilk of the air ship in that portion of In this perfectly helplesss condition, I man sped straight into the sky in 19th of his companions, even more 1an himself. So far as is known, there

the bel in continued to mount upward, sailing off it a direction of this city and Lake Erie. The as ascension took place about eleven a clock and, a few minutes past noon, it was seen a ce town of Blissfield, in Lenawee counantly full three miles high, and about the set of a star in appearance. It was still goin; and on. At a quarter past one o'clock, it was a doing it was a scertained by compass bearings take the parties observing it.

What his exact fate beffles conjecture; but

that horrible, almost beyond precedent, there be no doubt. There is not one chance on for a successful escape. Whether the tay wante man was carried up so high as to became benumbed and senseless, death en-suinfactured whether he fell off at length from his trement as altitude, to have his breath sucked from he in his fearful descent, and to be sunk t in the tke or dashed into a shapeless mass upon t earth, it is doubtful if any save God will ever know. The mind stands appalled in content ating this fearful diaster, and blindly

of sepr hre shall be.
Mr. surston was an experienced balloonis having nilt several, and this being his thirty-sevent ascension. He was formerly a resident inity of Lima and Rochester, in western was extensively engaged in business seryman. He was a widower, having vife last winter. He leaves an interesthter, about seventeen years of age, to er father's unknown, terrible fate .-Detro Tribune.

nxiety to hear tidings of the missing Mr. Thurston, is very great, pervading e community, giving rise to countless and many rumors. This forenoon, or was widely circulated that the baldescended in Canada, and that its preeight, a human life, was safe. The tent a thrill of joy to every heart. Some located the spot where the balloon had the woods, near Bear Creek, in the of Lake St. Clair, to the north of Chatthers. Others made it at the "Puce," others Belle River, and others at Baptiste ill localities on or near the G. W. Rail-

a the other side, sufficient to justify us ag that the balloon has come to the ad, further, that, in all probability, it ty !- Detroit Tribune, 20th.

arn by a passenger over the Ohio and opi railroad, who arrived yesterday t, that on Friday afternoon there was a ascension from the Illinois State Fair at Centralia. The eronaut ascended o'clock P. M., and at six o'clock de-about ten miles southeast of Centralia, tening his balloon to a fence, went into near by for refreshments. ting, two boys, one 8 and the other 4 ld, clamberred into the car of the bald unfastened the rope. The balloen d rapidly, and when our inforant left, had been heard from the young ad-

rs.—Cincinnati Gazette. Louisville Journal, of Tuesday, says: Mullen, of the John Gault, who arrit night from Cairo, and passed through ia, confirms it, and brings the welcome ence of the safety of the children. The was a girl. It appears that the affair the most tremendous excitement, and ds turned out and followed the balloon was out of sight. It is supposed that it p two miles. On Sunday morning, a who resided some nineteen miles from lia, discovered the balloon in a tree, when it had caught, and the children in it. He imp. lately climbed up on it, and found the little oy saleep, the girl having taken off her wat L. Neither of them seemed alarmed, or, if the had been, they had got over it, and were per ally composed. He brought the children and he balloon down, and conveyed them

P Governor William Walker, of the Wyan-

GENERAL SJMMARY.

The Buenos Ayres correspondent of the New York Express, under date of September 3, York Express, under date of September 3, gives some very characteristic performances up is Paraguay. Lopez has aroused the ire of the British Lion, and if the Majesty's Minister is as spunky as he has the credit of being, Lopez may have an English war on his hands.

Mr. Christie, the British Minister near the Argentine Confederation, started some weeks since for Paraguay, on hisrat H. B. M.'s steam or Wasp, for the purp se, it is appropriated. er Wasp, for the purp se, it is supposed, or renewing the English treaty, which expires this oposes to maintain a stronger the China seas than ever. A year, or of making a b tter one in its stead. The Wasp broke down, er propeller becoming deranged, and she had b return to this port whereupon Mr. Christic took passage on the Paraguayan merchants amer Salto do Guayra Paraguayan merchants amer satio do Guayra, and proceeded in safety of Ascension.

Soon after his arrival, to opened negotiations, and as a preliminary st of waited upon his Excellency the President to present his credentials. At his first visit to found Lopez dressed silk market continued to advance.

in a preposterous costu ne, half military, hal diplomatic, and some parts of it so grossly exaggerated as to make it extremely ridiculous.
As a part of his unifor a, Lopez wore an immense cocked hat, all finged with swansdown and bedizened with go d lace; and this ornament he persisted in keeping on his head during the whole interview; at which discourtesy Mr Christie took excious umbrage, as he is most unyielding in matters of etiquette. He retired from the interview rather abruptly, and made official complaint of the affront the Presilent had put upon her Majesty's Minister, by wearing his hat at an official interview; whereipon the sapient Paraguayan Secretary replied to the indignant Plenip, that her Majesty the Queen always wore her crown and robes of state when she received foreign Ministers, and that the President of Paragusy saw no im propriety in wearing his hat, which with him took the place of the peculiar ensign of royalty

displayed by the Queen Mr. Christie did not vait to hold any more Mr. Christie did not vait to hold any more correspondence with a illustrated a Government. He asked for hi passports, and without delay took passage on a small English merchant steamer. Wher some thirty or forty leagues below Ascensian, the Little Polly met the Paraguayan war stamer Tacnari. It was night time when they lighted each other, and both vessels had lights for The Tacnari with both vessels had lights up. The Tacuari, without making signals of any kind, deliberately altered her course, and ran plump into the Lit tle Polly, cutting her down to the water's edge. The passengers and crew all jumped on board of the Tacuari, withou saving a paper. Some of them had no time to take their hats, and the watch below were gled to be saved in their night clothes. They () say that Mr. Christie did not make a ver dignified appearance tumbling over the rai? of the Tacuari in his shirt and drawers; bu, all hands were thankful that they escaped with their lives. The Little Polly sank instantly, and in the morning nothing could be seen of her.
It is intimated here that the Tacuari people

had no idea that so stinguished a dignitar as Mr. Christie was o board the Little Polly Her only intention was to cripple the Little Polly, because that v ssel interfered with the traffic of the Salto e Guayra, Ypora, and other steamers owned by Lopez, which virtually monopolize the steam trade of the river. This case is a serious one, as the steamer and the whole of her valuable cargo are totally lost, and are not instead. Nobody supposes that Mr. Christie, who was returned to Panama,

will rest satisfied with jo inglorious a termina tion of his mission to Paraguay. The fall trade sale of books, which has been in progress at Leavitt & Co.'s for the last eleven days, closed on Saturday night, after an unpre-cedently prosperous sals. The attendance was from all parts of the country, and was very arge. Prices ran high, in some cases exceed ing the retail rate, and the amount sold, though thether safe or otherwise. The part There is nothing new in regard to the cable.

The directors were to meet on the 11th to discuss future action, and the shipment of the him to tits sides, and allow the gas to escape.

Cascert thether safe or otherwise. The part of the country is rapidly recovering from the depression of last year, and there is no evidence of the inflation which characterized the sales of the country is rapidly recovering from the depression of last year, and there is no evidence of the inflation which characterized the sales.

The directors were to meet on the 11th to discuss future action, and the shipment of the him to tits sides, and allow the gas to escape. will reach nearly \$250,000. Of Appleton & Co.'s books, \$35,000 worth were sold; Phillips, Sampson, & Co.'s invoice reached \$20,000; Derby & Jackson, \$12,000; Little, Brown, & Co., \$7,000. This firm gold a number of Kent's Commentaries—the first time this book has

made its appearance at a trade sale. Harding & Sons, of Philadelphia, sold \$3,000 worth of their beautiful Bibles. Leavitt & Allen disposed of \$8,000 worth of books; Blanchard & Lea, \$7,000; Ticknor & Fields, \$3,000. For elementary educational works there was a large demand; albums and folyday works sold well. Webster's Dictionary, Reecher's Life Thoughts, and The Prince of the House of David, had large sales. Of the last-named work, 6,000 copies were sold, showing a large demand for it. Altogether the sales were salisfactory to the contributors, and show the book business to be in a healthy condition.

The Republic of San Marino, in Italy, has warded a medal to Meria Mitchell, the astronomer of Nantucket. An honorary diploma of the Berlin geographical society has been for warded to Prof. Bache, of the coast survey.

The Observatory co troversy has so far spur ed Prof. Gould to ac ion, that he announces the discovery of a 1 w asteroid by George Searle, his assistant. Prof. Gould also pub-lishes a card, asking to have the question whether the trustees Gisquoted his letters referred to an impartia tribunal, composed of two persons selected be each party, and a fifth selected by the four. The trustees have pub-sished a denial of the slleged garbling.

Captain Park, of the British brig John Butler, arrived at New York from Port au Platt, 5th inst., states that Santa Anna marched into Santiago on the 1st Jay of September, with 2,000 men and 7,000 horses, and took possession of the Fort. Sant ago had previously capitulated, the President, Valverde, fled to Monto Christo, there to embark for Turk's Island. The Collector of Custe'ns at Port au Platt, and three men from Sant' go, also left for Turk's Island on the 5.h of September. When Capt. Park left, there was no Government, the principal merchants had chased their stores, the paper money was of ne value, and no person knew how to sell or buy, or what the next change was to be.

The St. Paul (Minn .- Minnesotian of the 14th inst. says that recent occounts from the Selkirk settlement contradict the previous reports of the destruction of the crops by grasshoppers; on the contrary, the cops were most plentiful, and the colony was never better off for supplies. About the 15th of June the whole country was filled with young grosshoppers, just hatched, and great fears were entertained of their destroying the crops, but a soon as they could fly they all rose in the ai, and attempted to cross the Red river, but were nearly all drowned in

The Russian compercial city, Astrachan, on the Volga, forty males from its entrance into the Caspian Sea, was visited by a destructive conflagration in August, the account of which shows a want of means to subdue a fire, and an inefficiency in the use of obvious and simple means, quite Turkisk in stupidity:

"According to the Cologne Gazette, the fire broke out about ten c'clock on the evening of

the 12th of August, is, a warehouse of cooper hoops, on the left bank of the Volga. In les than fifteen minutes he flames extended to a neighboring lumber lock, which was totally destroyed. Meanwhile, a high wind having destroyed. Meanwhile, a high wind having arisen, by half past tell another dock and several dwelling-houses we'le in flames, and, the fire rapidly spreading, it was found necessary, in order to arrest its pageress, to tear down the buildings it its course. This apparently checked the conflagration in the direction of the wind; but about three o'clock some burning brands were blown upon a lumber-loaded barque lying in the healer and in the direction of the wind. lying in the harbor, and in a few minutes the flames shot up mast high, communicating to other vessels lying near, and soon a whole fleet of burning vessels parted their anchors and floated down the Volga, in their course setting fire to others. After floating some five versts, the burning mass brought up at an uninhabited island, where some of the vessels sunk, others burned to the water's edge. Near this island, however, two of the vessels came in contact with a harmal loaded with powder which had an with a barque loaded with powder, which had ar

flames communicated to seventeen Government vessels, loaded with provisions. A barque, with a cargo of ammunition, and three ships freighted with cloth, all belonging to the Government, and with cloth, all belonging to the Government, and the control of the poet of

were likewise consumed. The property de-stroyed in the city comprised 121 dwellings, 11 docks, many of them full of goods, and a stone church dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The number of vessels lost, and the value of the property destroyed, have not yet been ascer-

The Boston Advertiser says of the Hon. Charles Sumner, that at the last accounts he was on his way to A x, in Savoy, where douches and ice were to be applied to the spine. After a few weeks of this treatment, he was to return to Paris, when the fire was again to be applied. It is too early, as yet, to say what may be the result. It pain and suffering, borne with heroic endurance, could insure health, he certainly would have it. Meanwhile, we are grieved to learn that one result of the active surgical treatment he has undergone has been the development of neuralgic pains in the chest, which have added to the discomforts of his long martyrdom.

The United States steam frigate Niagara ar rived off this port on Saturday, about one o'clock, P. M., and came to anchor in about be distinguished from the city wharves over Morris's Island. She has a full frigate's guard on board, consisting of three hundred sailors and fifty marines.

Being desirous of placing before our readers all the incidents attending the removal of the negroes from Fort Sumter to the Niagara, we several days since made application to the United States District Marshal for permission to allow a gentleman connected with the office to be on board of the steamer which was to make the transfer. The Marshal received the application very kindly, but declined our request, stating that no person would be permit ted to be on board but himself and two depu ties, not even the officers of the court, as he considered that it would be highly indecorous to give any information respecting the removal of the negroes to the public, through the press, before the President had been informed.

No agent of the Colonization Society is ou board the Niagara, and the ship is provided with sufficient stores only for the officers and crew. The Marshal has, however, supplied from one of our Charleston merchants the necessary stores for the Africans, which were conveyed to the Niagara yesterday. The Marshal and his assistants, the United States Attorney, and the ship chandler, were the only parties allowed to visit the ship.

The steamer Gen. Clinch yesterday forencon

visited Fort Sumter, took on board the Afri cans, and conveyed them to the frigate. A heavy sea was running, and it required all the ingenuity of the officers in charge to ship the cargo. Finally, they hit upon the expedient, so successfully practiced among the Indians of South America in crossing rapid streams. The frigate and the steamer were connected by two hawsers, and a large tub placed upon a third line, run from the spanker boom of the frigate to the deck of the steamer, and thus the awful chasm was bridged. Upon this line the negroes were placed, and hauled by tub fulls to the frigate. - Charleston Mercury, 20th.

Lieut. Habersham, of the steamer Powhatan, in his last letter from China to the Phila delphia Ledger, thus describes the fraterniza-tion of the American and Russian Ministers to China, which occurred after the English and French had opened the route to Tien Sing :
"No sooner had the allies thus established themselves at Tien-Sing, than our able repre-sentative, Mr. William B. Reed, left his large cabin on board of the Minnesots, pulled or board of the Russian steamer of war America. hoisted the American flag at her fore, alongside of the Russian eagle, and was steamed up towards Tien Sing. Then was seen a strange sight—an unnatural one, almost—despotism and freedom walking hand in hand. On the quarchampagne and fraternizing; and at the America's foremast head waved the flags of Russia and the United States, side by side.'

Madame Le Vert and Mrs. Anna Cor. Ritchie have declined the public demonstration of a matinee or soriee, with which several papers have announced they were to be com limented by their literary friends.

Some interesting unpublished letters of th physiognomist Lavater have recently been dis-covered in St. Petersburgh. The Grand Duke Constantine having directed that the library of Paul I should be rearranged and catalogued, a package of manuscripts was found, which proved to be letters from Lavater to the Empress Maria Feodorowna.

The quickest rate of locomotion, after the electric spark, light, sound, and cannon balls, a ascertained to be the flight of a swallow. One of these birds has been let off at Ghent and made its way to its nest, at Antwerp, in welve and a half minutes, going at the rate of five kilometres a minute (i. e. four and a half

The announcement from Halifax that the ship Rosenheath passed a large steamship on fire on the 15th inst., in latitude 45° 12', longitude 11° 48', has created a deep sensation in New York. There are now on the Atlantic ten steamships, namely, the Saxonia, Ariel, Alps, Canada, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, North Star, Austria, New York, Prince Albert, and Hadson. Seven of the vessels are from New York, bound to European ports, and three— the Austria, Prince Albert, and Hudson—are on their way to New York. The Herald says: "From careful examination into the proba ble positions of all the above mentioned steam ships at the time the burning ship was seen, it is onjectured that the unfortunate vessel was either the Ariel, Alps, Canada, Edinburgh, or Austria. The Austria sailed from Hamburg via Southampton, on the 4th inst, for New York, and should have arrived some days since. She

has on board, it is supposed, upwards of 500 passengers. The information with regard to the burning ship is very indefinite.

"The Journal of Commerce says the Austria is the only one among the above with a red bottom, like the steamer on fire, but she has not a walking beam. Until some further particulars are received the indeptity of the ticulars are received, the indentity of the bur ing steamer is but a matter of speculation. A she lay in a frequented track, it is probable her people succeeded in getting aboard some pass ing vessel."

The President did not go to Wheatland to meddle with the Congressional election—no—not at all—by no means. He went to get his razors sharpened by one of that class of biped who have no rights that a white man is bound respect. In witness whereof, the following etter is published : WHEATLAND, Sept. 17, 1858.

"MR. WII LIAMS: The razors which you sent me by Miss Parker are excellent. I never owned a better. They have become a little dull by constant use. I would thank you to put them in good order for me by to-morrow afternoon, when I will send or call for them. "Yours, &c., JAMES BUCHANAN."

We are requested to state that the Post Office Department has issued instructions to send all correspondence for the west coast of Mexico and points in the interior of that Republic by the New York and California route, via Panama and Acapulco. To insure transmission by this route, letters and newspapers should be distinctly marked, "Via Panama and Acapulco." Postage on letters, twenty cents for each half ounce: on newspapers, two cents each half ounce; on newspapers, two cents each. In the present disturbed condition of Mexico, and in the absence of steam communication between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, this oute offers the safest and most expeditions conveyance for postal matter for all points in the western and southwestern parts of Mexi-co.—Union.

papers is one to the effect that the managers of Belgian balls and the lessees of Belgian ball-rooms, having found, to their grief, that the vast circumference of crinolines have diminish-ed the number of dancers, have commenced and the House of Representatives 195 Republicans and one Democrat, and the House of Representatives 195 Republicans and 35 Democrats.

The Kenebec Journal contains the complete official returns of the recent election in Maine. The Republican majority for Governor is 8,842, while last year it was 11,483. The Democratic official returns of the recent election in Maine. The Republican majority for Governor is 8,842, while last year it was 11,483. The Democratic official returns of the recent election in Maine. The Republican majority for Governor is 8,842, while last year it was 11,483. The Democratic of the voyage under canvass.

It was thought the shore ends of the cable of the wine has not come. The Indian chief therepon exclaims, "Give me nat," e's in preference to patent nobility."

Covernor William Walker, of the Wyandan that in 1855 the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and revised the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and the previous evening, and a tremendous whose skirts went beyond a certain mark and the previous evening and the previous evening and the previous evening and the previous evening an

A correspondent of the Troy Whig thus de | NURSERY OF PARSONS & Co.-During a re-

"Amesbury, a st-all manfacturing village interest. It is well known as one of the best in about fifty miles east of Boston, is situated in the midst of the romantic scenery of eastern Massachusetts. Around us the hills lift their lofty heads, and the green meadows smile at their feet as if worshipping in joy their glorious grandeur—while the Merrimac winds its silvery way in their midst, toward old oceau, which, at ment; in addition to which, there is a grapery as about one hundred this country. It couples about one hundred acres of land. A larger portion than in most nurseries is devoted to ornamental trees, ever greens, &c. There is a propagating house, 100 feet long, and several thousand feet of cold frames and pits, belonging to the hardy department; in addition to which, there is a grapery as about one hundred the most since the a short distance, 'sings its monotonous song | 120 feet long; a house, 40 feet long and 20

quiet spot have gone forth those songs of labor and freedom which have made his poetry so popular, although his opinions on some subjects may be acceptable but a to few. He is a grave, quiet-looking man, with an intellectual countenance, and one of the firmest, most expressive mouths I ever met with. It is the attention tenture of his force on meeting him. tractive feature of his face, on meeting him; stone cold pits. These structures and the open the idea of intellectual power and firmness would at once suggest itself, while his plain of Rhododendrops, Stuartias, Andromeda Ar-

John Rae, the Arctic explorer, to examine the route via St. Paul to the Fraser river country, are aware, the first that has bloomed in this and they arrived at St. Paul on the 13th.

The Cable-Mr. De Santy's Response. Trinity Bay, Sept. 24 -- We have received thing intelligible from Valentia since the 1st of September, excepting feeling a few signals yesterday. We cannot send anything to Valentia. There has been very little variation in the

lectrical manifestations. D. To Cyrus W. Field, Esq., N. Y. DE SANTY. New York Sept. 25 .- Mr. De Santy tele graphs the honorary directors, that he will here-after send daily reports in relation to the

The cable is not working to-day, but the Trinity Bay station is occasionally receiving some weak impulses of current, but they are unintelligible.

The day before yesterday, we commence receiving a current from Valentia, and hoped we should be at work soon. Mr. Mackey was

then informed that the current had failed; hence the discrepancy in the messages. Treaty Between England and Nicaragua. Treaty Between England and Nicaragua.

New York, Sept. 27.—The Times of this morning publishes the draft of a treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragus, prepared for Sir William Gore Ouseley. Both Governments are said to approve of it. And it also states that Sir William Gore Ouseley will shortly visit Nicaragua, to secure its ratification. England guaranties the neutrality of the I-thmus, and, Nicaragua fails to protect the passengers, England will use force to secure them against

THE BURNING OF STEAMER AUSTRIA. Only Sixty-seven Saved out of Six Hundred

Halifax, Sept. 27 .- The burnt steamer fell with at sea was the steamer Austria. Twelve of the rescued passengers have arrived here, and report that only sixty-seven souls were saved, out of the 600 that were on board. SECOND DISPATCH.

Halifax, Sept. 28 .- The barque Lotus arrived here yesterday, with twelve of the sixty. Coffee, Rio . . . seven passsengers saved from the steamer Austria, which left Hamburg on the 4th instant, and which was burnt at sea on the 13th inst. A passenger reports that a little after two o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th instant a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance to the steerage. The speed of the steamer was instantly slackened one half, at which speed she continued until her magazine exploded, when the engineers, it is supposed, were instantly sufficated. The fire next burs through the heights amidships, travelling af the port side, but it was instantly crushed. An other boat on the starboard side was swamped, from the numbers rushing into it. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, excepting a few gentlemen, who must have been smoth-

ered in the smoking room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number were shut in the cabin by the fire. Some were pulled up through the ventilators, but the greater number perished in the flames. The last woman who was drawn up said six were already suffocated.

Several men and women on the poop deck
jumped into the sea by twos and threes. Some
women were already wrapped in flames. Others besitated to jump till driven at the last moment

by the advance of the flames. In half an hour, not a soul was left on the poop.

The French barque Maurice, Capt. Ernest Renaud, came alongside at five o'clock, and rescued forty passengers, who were chiefly taken from the bowsprit, but some were found struggling in the water. At eight o'clock, one of the metallic boats came up with twenty-two persons, including the first and third officers. persons, including the first and third officers. Subsequently, four men were picked up floating on a piece of a broken boat. The second officer was afterwards rescued from the water. Both he and the third officer were severely hurt. Many of the male passengers are fright fully burnt. Six women only were saved, throof whom are shockingly burnt. A Norwegian barque went alongside the

steamer next morning, and sent a boat. She may have picked up a few persons. The barque Maurice had no communication with her.

Considerable discussion has arisen of latyears with regard to the comparative cost of English and American railroads, and according to all the information thus far gathered, the account preponderates sadly against the latter. The New York Evening Post has a very able and analytic editorial upon the subject, and for equal lengths of mileage, gives the subjoined relative cost of the railway sys tem of the two nations : Annual expense of American rail-

- \$120,000,000 Annual expense of English railways, same mileage Annual difference Average annual expense for maintenance of way of American Average annual expense of English lines, same mileage -Annual difference verage annual cost of fuel for American lines - - - Average annual cost of fuel for 7.500 000 English lines, same mileage -Annual difference - -Total annual expense of American railways
Total annual expense of English - 171 000 060 railways - - - 100,000,000

ne consumption of fuel alone there is in European system less than 68 per cent. of quantity burned in our locomotives. Obviously, the basis of any comparison Europeau and American railways must be their relative economical results. Here is a tabular statement of the receipts and expenses of certain lines in Europe and America: Receipts Expenses Per cen per mile per mile of expe

Total annual difference - 71,000,000

So that, for the same mileage, there is a dif

ference against the American system of \$71,000,000 in the total expenses, whilst in

Sogland, 1856 - \$1.44 \$0.63\$ France, 1855 - 203 New York, 1855 - 1.76 1.00 husetts, 1855 1.89 1.05 Massachusetts, 1856 183 1.08 With regard to time, it is stated that the average speed on English railways is 25 per cent. faster than that of American trains. The

cent. faster than that of American trains. The Great Western was the fastest road in the world, and its express ran regularly 117 miles in precisely two hours, or 58.5 per hour. In New York State, in 1855, the average rate of trains was 24 miles per hour. In Massachnsetts, in 1851, the average rate was 23.99 miles per hour, and in 1857 the average sunk to 294 miles. We have only published a few—albeit the most important items from the document charging an extra admission fee for ladies whose skirts went beyond a certain mark, and this mark is determined by a crinolimetre.

"At a hall given on Sunday, 22d, at Montigny, one female was measured, and charged an extra before us—yet there is sufficient to suggest ideas of railroad refo m in many leading particulars.

forever and ever.'

"In a little cottage, surrounded by waving trees, lives the Quaker poet, Whittier, one of New England's choicest bards; and from this quiet spot have gone forth those songs of labor nies, Aphelexis, and New Holland plants, 100 and freedom, which have made his posters and the little laboration of the laboration of t would at once suggest itself, while his plain garb but adds to the effect."

The Hudson's Bay Company have sent a deputation, consisting of Sir George Simpson, former Governor of their possessions, Henry Ellice, member of the British Parliament, and Lohn Rae, the Arctic explorer, to examine the form the Himpleyers mountains—so far as we have the first and the served that the grafting of evergreens was conducted with gaeat success. We observed in flower the "Lilium Giganteum," a new plant form the Himpleyers mountains—so far as we country.- The Country Gentleman.

One Dollar expended in procuring a large bottle of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, may be worth more to you than thousands of dollars invested in bank stock. It will eradicate disease from your system when all other medicine fails. Thousands, both in this and foreign countries, readily testify to the fact.

> MARKETS. BALTIMORE WARKET

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 28, 1858 Flour, Howard Street Flour, City Mills . . Corn Meal . Wheat, white . . · 1.22 @ 1.35 · 1.18 @ 1.30 80 @ 82 90 @ 91 85 @ 00 73 @ 00 40 @ 42 48 @ 5,5 Corn, yellow . . . Bye, Pennsylvania . Hay, Timothy . . . - 15.00 (20.00 Bacon, Shoulders . Bacon, Sides . . Bacon, Hams . . molestation. The treaty also secures commercial advantages to both Powers. Pork, Prime Beef, Mess · · · Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs · Wool, Unwashed Wool, Fleece, fine . . Wool, Choice Merino . Butter, Western, in kegs Butter, Roll Cheese · · · · Coffee, Java

MEV	7	OR	K 1	KA	RI	ET.		
Carefully prepare	d to	Tue	esda	y,	Sel	tember	28,	1858.
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Flour, Western						5.30	Ca	5.40
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Rye Flour - Corn Meal Wheat, white Wheat, red -						3.30	(0)	4.25
Corn Meal	- }-					4.20	(4)	4.25
Wheat, white						1.20	(4)	1.35
Wheat, red						1.05	0	1.20
Corn. white						78	(A	81
Corn, yellow .						95	0	
Bye · · ·						77	0	78
Oats						46	(4)	52
Clover Seed .						7 00	(4	8.00
Timothy Seed .						2.50	6	2.70
Hay						50	0	00
Hope						6	. @	8
Bacon, Shoulder Bacon, Sides			*			0	10	0
Bacon, Bides				*		10	.9	00
Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess				•		10 75	100	1000
Pork Prime	•			•		14.00	9	14 95
Pork, Prime Beef						11 95	(4)	19 00
Lard, in barrels			•	•	•	11.20		11
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Butter, State				-		14	x	20
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Iron, Scotch, Pi						28.00	@	8.50
Lime, Bockland					- 27	67	(4	0.00
Lime, common			7			1.20	0	00

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND CREWS.

Some twenty years since, I was very seriously injured in one of my hips, by coming in contact with the anchor of the ship of which I was second mate. The bruise was so bad that my hip has given me great trouble most of the time since, until a year ago last April, when I heard of Davis's Pain Killer, and immediately procured a bot tle, and, by using it according to the directions, was enthe least trouble from my complaint since.

March last in the ship Louvre, from New York, I pur chissed two large bottles to take with me. While a Autwerp, one of my crew was attacked with a very se him in a hurry.

On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty-fo

passengers, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick and none took it without getting relief One lady passenger in particular, was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was 10 cure. having been troubled with it most of the time for years I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pair Killer, which, to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine chest as over was put on board a ship, but did not open it, ther being ro necessity for it, the Pain Killer answering a purposes. And I do most sincerely recommend to ever shipmaster always to take a good supply of this valuable medicine with hun on going to sea, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruses which re liable to, and frequently do happen to crew CHRISTOPHER ALLYN,

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1 ZRA D. HEARTWELL, President,

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR OCTOBER

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dueinsamkeit. : German Popu'ar Legend of Doctor Familie a Wimple's Hoop. Miss Wimple's Hoop.
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The Whirings of Time.
The Telegraph
The Birds of the Garden and Orchard.
The Old Well. The Old Well.
The Dead House.
The Autocrat of the Breaking t Table.
The Dot and Line Alphabet.
Literary Notices.
The Atlantic with the present number completes us

The Atlantic with the present number completes its first year. Its publication was commenced in a senson of unexampled depression; but its success has more than equalled the expectations of the publishert. And the character it has acquired for nishing, candor, spirit, and variety, it is believed, fully redeems the promises mane on its behalf.

The first volume, consisting of seven numbers, ended in May last. The second volume, also containing seven numbers, will end with the December issue, in which the Index will be given. Hereafter the volumes will begin with January and Jaly.

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